Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. R. Spang, on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24,'67-y

SPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back Pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Reed & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

A. J. MYERS.....W. DICKERSON
MYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county, Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business intrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12,'67

RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 5,'67-1yr.

SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

REED.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* Office. April 26, 1866-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec6-1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius. [April 1,'64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. H. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April 12-1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31,'67 WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67-1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
FIRST STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

OYEZ! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April 5-1y* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

THE TWO ARMIES.

BY DR. HOLMES.

As Life's unending column pours,
Two marshal'd hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shore
That Death flows back between.

One marches to the drum beat roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad, yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed's lingering shade;
At honor's trumpet-call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright,
No striking battle-cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers, "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laurel'd bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf,
That floods the lonely graves,
When Spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery-foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life-drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
He pulses Freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from that scarlet dew—

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the Throne!

Political.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, AUGUST 27th, 1867. *To the People of Pennsylvania: Fellow citizens.*—In a recent address from this Committee your attention was invited to sundry issues and principles involved in the pending canvass; and also to the political opinions and judicial decisions of George Sharswood. A short review of the principal occurrences, since the last State campaign, is now considered proper. The contest of 1866 was fought, in the main, upon the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. These were national issues; and on the one side were arrayed the Union Republican party and the "Boys in Blue;" and on the other President Johnson, the Democratic party, and all the rebels and their sympathizers from one end of the Union to the other. On these momentous issues Pennsylvania rallied in her strength; and polled over *one hundred and forty thousand* more votes than at her preceding annual election. Among the results, were the triumphant election of Major General John W. Geary for Governor, and the endorsement of Congress, by the return of a delegation more unanimous for the right than ever known before in the history of the Commonwealth. Other loyal States united with us, and the insane and wicked "Policy" of President Johnson, and of his new friends and allies, was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of *four hundred thousand votes!* Every State which had been faithful to the national government and the cause of the Union during the war, approved the proposed amendments. Every rebel State, except Tennessee, rejected them, and under the rebel provisional governments created by President Johnson, rebel power assumed its authority, and became dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Vagrant and labor has virtually reenslaved the freedmen. Loyal men were outlawed and trampled under foot; and the revived spirit of rebellion was everywhere triumphant. Riots, murders, outrages, and assassinations, were the order of the day, and security for either the lives or the property of loyal men was nowhere found. Treason had front seats, loyalty had been made odious, and traitorous conspirators against the life of the nation were vindictive and rampant.

Such was the condition of public affairs in the South when Congress convened in December, 1866. This nation had solemnly resolved, and voted, that the Union should be restored on the basis of loyalty and justice, and to this end was the Fortieth Congress elected. Hence were passed the Reconstruction laws, in execution of the recent popular verdict. The President vetoed them, refusing to accept or abide by the decision of the people, to whom he had so often and so vauntingly appealed. Congress re-enacted them over the vetoes, by more than the required two-thirds; and they are now the laws of the land. Under them, including the amendments of last session reconstruction is rapidly progressing; and would doubtless ere long be successfully accomplished, but for the persistent obstructions by the President, in defiance of Congress and the popular will. Justice is being done: loyal men, white and black, have been protected from the malice of defeated rebels; treason, in a measure at least, had "been made odious," and traitors have been compelled "to take back seats"—as Andrew Johnson, in a lucid interval, declared they should. Even the better portion of the rebels admit the justice of these reconstruction laws, and cheerfully acquiesce in their provisions. General James Longstreet, a distinguished rebel officer, in a recent published letter from New Orleans, expresses himself as follows:

'I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeals to arms. The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the North, and what *they* claimed as *principles*, cease to be principles, and are become *law*. The views that *we* hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. *It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law. The military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such, and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.*'

Jeff. Thompson, another rebel General, in a letter to George D. Prentice, Esq., endorses the reconstruction laws of Congress thus:

The confederate government wiped our States rights the first year of its existence, a bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' *and I emphatically answer, yes!*'

It is greatly to be regretted that terms which are so acceptable to the fighty rebels of the South, should be so distasteful, and cause so much clamor, from their non-combatant sympathizers in the North.

The enemies of the United States having been finally defeated in battle, united their efforts to elect sympathizers from the North, and to procure the admission of enough rebels from the South, to enable them, *through Congress*, to attain what they had lost in the field. This programme was frustrated by the loyal people at the ballot box, in the election of the Fortieth Congress. Defeated in open war, and again in Congress, the baffled conspirators, as a last resort, are endeavoring to save 'the lost cause' *through the courts*. They deny that anything has been settled by the war, and boldly proclaim that 'all these grave pending questions' must be decided, *'just in fact, as they would have been decided had they arisen eight years ago or had no* WAR TAKEN PLACE.' (Philadelphia Age, July 8th.) They not only deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose terms on the rebel States or people, but deny that Congress itself is a lawful body, because the rebel States are unrepresented. Hence, the recent application to the Supreme Court of the United States for injunctions, to nullify the Reconstruction laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. In the same interestand of the same character, is the nomination of George Sharswood, a well known and life long State rights man, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He judicially denies the power of Congress, to issue paper money, or to give it value by making it a legal tender.—(Boris vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer, of March 18, 1864, page 92.) Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same court, not only announce these same doctrines in the case of Mervine vs Sailor et al. (Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, 1860, pages 188 and 205,) but the cases of Kneeuler et al. vs. Lane et al. (9 Wright's reports page 238,) denied the power of Congress, in time of war to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by general Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the established law of the land, success in the war would have been more impossible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million of men! Is it safe, therefore, to place another man, entertaining these opinions, on the Supreme Bench of the State?

Forewarned should be forearmed. These Superior Courts are now the 'last ditch' of the rebellion; and the country calls upon the 'Boys in Blue,' and every loyal voter, to rally once more to the rescue.

Complete your county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure: without it, there is danger. Revive at once everywhere the Loyal Leagues and associations, which proved of such vast service during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels, and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality, and negro suffrage. These worn out hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last two annual elections, when, as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end. Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragement of drafts, taxation, bereavement, and carnage; and when nothing but an abiding faith in an overruling Providence and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached! and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful civil war, and to garner them safely for our selves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most fornible enemy ever encountered by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free Government, at home and abroad; in full view of the oppressed millions, who from beneath crushing despotisms watched our flag, with tears, and hopes, and prayers, throughout the four long years of bloody conflict, before the rapidly coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him, and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, } Sec'ys
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }

A FRANK MAN.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretentions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it, obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

Agricultural fairs—farmers' daughters.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT IS LABOR?

To its present inhabitants, at least this is a new country. The wilderness and luxuriance of nature must be tamed and pruned ere it is for the highest needs of the race. One result is that as a people we are practical; we praise labor; we admire muscle; we reward it with political honors; our preachers preach "muscular Christianity;" our young men—nay our old men—contest for the meed of victory in base ball; the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong; gymnasiums and calisthenic schools are a part of our educational institutions, and brain work is at a discount, or rather, muscle rules.

So long as this pride of bodily strength and physical energy, is kept in its proper place, all is well, but are we not encouraging a sentiment which is unjust to the brain workers of the race? It is true that the crowning glory of a man is his physique? Are the laborers, the muscle men, the only ones who labor? Do not others who stand in the pulpit or on the rostrum, who study in libraries, experiment in laboratories, think, investigate, and write in parlor and sanctum, actually labor? Is the projector and director less a worker than he who delves and digs? We think not. All honor to the well directed muscle which expends itself in transforming the wilderness, in improving our homes, and in constructing machinery and other appliances for human comfort and happiness; but at the same time, justice to the thinker, the writer, and speaker, who elaborates the crude idea and transforms from the shapeless ore of thought the coin of the mind.

The inventor knows how often his nights are passed in sleeplessness, and his days in abstractness, in order to elucidate and perfect his unformed ideal. The editor knows how hand and brain become exhausted in the effort to lead, or even to keep up with the never ceasing march of improvement. The mind and body are too intimately connected for the exercise of one not to weary the other. The thinker feels a languor of the body as well as an exhaustion of the mind after protracted intellectual work. The writer calls into play a set of muscles which are among the most easily tired. The almost unceasing movement of the hand and arm in the act of writing is scarcely surpassed in any merely manual labor. Back and forth across the page and from ink-stand to paper, for hours, the hand must go, until the wearied muscles refuse to perform their office. The constrained position is next in exhaustive tendency to an enforced confinement in the stocks. Often the body becomes so debilitated that when the writer is released his appetite is gone, and a languor which forbids healthy sleep succeeds.

But apart from the bodily weariness induced by the bodily exertion, the overstrained brain reacts on the body and produces a sense of physical strain not at all different from that experience by the muscle worker. The enforced action of the will, which compels concentration of thought on one subject, produces intense weariness and pain of body. Then the frequent diversion of the attention from one subject to another, compulsory on the business man, who overlooks the different departments of his business, and the requirements of many persons, who intrude upon him every moment during the day, is anything but conducive to ease the body.

Except for those who perform the simplest and most mechanical labor, there must be brain work with muscular exertion. The unthinking worker only half works. His is the labor of the slave or the ox, with no incentive but the hour or release and the gratification of appetite. The mechanic is thoughtful of the process which the machine he tends is elaborating. He observes its failures and shortcomings and straightway sets the brain at work to improve the device. Or he finds employment for mind in devising an improved tool. Hence come some of our most valued inventions. Is this brain thought no labor? Does it not weary? It would be ridiculous to argue otherwise.

To return to the mental laborers, who among the people age faster? Their hair grows gray and their bodily functions refuse their office sooner than those of the merely mechanical laborer. Theirs is the harder lot, for the mind driven for hours in one track, refuses to stop at beck or call, and it becomes master of the enervated body and denies it rest; while the mere muscle worker finds repose as soon as the strain on the muscles is relaxed.

He is the hardest laborer who drives the brain only, and he is the most reasonable worker who judiciously divides the responsibilities and duties of life between brain and muscle.—*Scientific American.*

IRREFRAGIBLE PROOF.—A Philadelphia gentleman of festive tastes, who takes a "fair shake" at all the obtainable pleasures of the town, last week assisted at a heavy dinner, took much potable, and did not leave for home until ever-so-many o'clock. On reaching the door steps and fishing up his night key, he became satisfied that he was essentially convivialized, and *not* precisely in that condition which a good husband should be to meet a good wife. Cautiously entering the hall he stopped, listened a moment, heard no noise, and congratulated himself that the family were asleep. Quietly he took off overcoat, drew off boots, turned off hall light, slowly ascended stairs to family bed room, hesitated at door, believed he was *reasonably* right, stealthily entered, found gas turned low, wife apparently asleep; thought she *was* asleep; sat down, listened again, no stir; began to undress; got coat, vest, pants, drawers, stockings all safely off; was journeying carefully toward couch, when wife of his bosom quietly asked: Coming to bed, dear?" "Yes, love." "Well, dear, *hadn't you better take off your hat?*"

WHAT NEXT.—A gentleman riding near the city overtook a well dressed young man, and invited him to a seat in his carriage.

'What,' said the gentleman to the young stranger, 'are your plans for the future?'

'I am a clerk,' said the young man, 'and my hope is to succeed, and to get into business for myself.'

'And what next?, said the gentleman.

'Why, I intend to marry, and to set up an establishment of my own, said the youth.

'And what next?'

'Why, to continue in business, and accumulate wealth.'

'And what next?'

'It is the lot of all to die, and I of course cannot escape,, replied the young man.

'And what next?' once more inquired the gentleman; but the young man had no answer to make; he had no purpose that reached beyond the present life. How many young men are in precisely the same condition! What pertains to the world to come has no place in all their plans.—*Am. Messenger.*

HARPER BROTHERS.

Not far from where the present establishment of the Harpers stand, James Harper began his work. He held the lowest position in the office. All mean and servile work was put upon him. The sons of judges, aldermen, lawyers and men of money were in trade and merchandise around the printing office. These pert, well dressed, and proud striplings often crossed the pathway of the rustic lad. His shoes were heavy, coarse and ungainly. His clothes made from cloth manufactured in the old homestead, were rough in material and slovenly in make. The young bucks delighted to ridicule James. They would shout to him across the street—"Did your boots come from Paris?" "Jim, give us a card to your tailor." "What did your mother give a yard for your broadcloth?" Sometimes the rude fellows came near and under the pretense of feeling of the fineness of the cloth, would grab the flesh. Insulting and taunting as all this was, he bore it for a while with meekness. This was construed into cowardice.

The young printer saw that he must end this treatment, and he could only do it by taking a firm and manly stand. He had no idea of wealth or position. It was his purpose to do right—to so conduct himself that his mother would not be ashamed of him. All the success and position that could attend fidelity to duty, he meant to secure, but he resolved not to be imposed upon. One day, while doing some menial work, he was assaulted by one of his tormentors. He deliberately set down the pail that he was carrying, turned on his assailant, booted him severely, and then said: "Take that; that's my card; take good care of it. When I am out of my time and set up for myself, and you need employment, as you will, come to me and bring that card, and I'll give you work." Strange to say, forty-one years after, that same person came to James Harper's establishment and asked employment, claiming it on the ground that the "card" he had given him forty-one years ago, he had kept to that day.

When James was free, having served out his time, his master said to him, "You have been faithful, and shall always have a good place in my office." The master was not a little surprised to hear the young man announce his intention of setting up for himself. Already he said he could have the printing of a book if he could get a certificate that he was worthy of it. If his master would give him the certificate he could get the job. This was readily given, and the work begun. In 1817 James and John Harper opened a small book and job printing office in Dover street. Evert Duyckinck, the leading publisher of that day, was the first to employ the Harpers. The first book published by the firm was Seneca's Morals, 2,000 copies of which were delivered on the 5th day of August, 1817. The second job was of more consequence. The book to be printed was the Episcopal Prayer Book. It was to be stereotyped. That part of the craft in those days was in a crude state, and the work rudely done. They had contracted to do the work for fifty cents a token. They found that they would have to pay the full sum to have it stereotyped, and no profit would be left to themselves. They resolved to stereotype the work. It was difficult and slow; but it was done, and gave great satisfaction. It was pronounced the best piece of stereotyping ever seen in New York. The character of the work coming from this firm, its industry, probity, promptness, and enterprise placed it at once at the head of the business in New York. In six years the establishment became the largest in the city. To the original firm, in 1823, the name of Joseph Westley Harper was added. In 1826 Fletcher Harper joined the firm. These four make the house of Harper Brothers. The house has now a world wide fame. It is the largest of the kind in the world. The great establishments of Europe do not combine, as do the Harpers, all the departments of labor needful for the production of a perfect book. European books are mainly sold in sheets. The binding is carried on as a distinct business. It has no connection with printing. The Harpers embrace printing, electrotyping, stereotyping and binding. A roll of manuscript is taken from the author, types from the foundry, a side of leather from the currier, and paper from the manufacturer. These leave the establishment a complete book, printed and illustrated in the highest style of art.

THE COUNTRY CHOIR.—As I look at such matters, nothing sweeter, or purer, or more delicious to a simple soul, can be conceived than the unaffected singing of a country choir. There is so little scientific fuss and professional palaver about it. And the melodies come out so full and clear,—a creation each by itself, rising and falling in its cadences like the steady swell of the sea! I know few things, for myself, more true and hearty. There stands the choral row, male and female, heads erect and mouths open wide, letting out soul and voices together; the fiddle squeaking with excitement to get the lead, and the hard working chorister, with quick eye thrown to one side or the other, actually singing down the whole! As for the melody itself,—so simple and direct, so plaintive, so stirring, filling the house as with a flood from floor to ceiling, and drifting out through the open doors and windows into the echoing streets,—it is enough to move the most worldly heart that ever tried to mint itself into money. One hardly thinks he catches such seraphic strains again though he goes all the way from New England to Rome.

THE LAUGH OF A WOMAN.—A woman has no natural gift more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her in a clear sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in a cool exhilerating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by a flirty laugh—now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have; and we are pursuing that voice to this day. Sometimes it will come to us in the midst of care and sorrow, or irksome business, and we turn away and listen and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the evil spirits of the mind! It turns the prose to poetry; it flings flowers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are travelling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

"HIS pill grimage is over," as the druggist's widow said when she ordered an epitaph for his tombstone.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Marryin for love may be a little risky, but it is so honest that God kant help but smile at it."

WHY is a man annoyed by a fool like one who falls in the sea? Because he is a man over-board.

INCONVENIENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Standing among a group of American travellers, while our baggage was being cavalierly overhauled by the Belgian officials to find if any of our purchases in Germany were subject to duty under the laws of the new government of which that place is the frontier, I could not help reminding some of those who were loudly deploring the frequency of these shameless searches that precisely such a system, only infinitely worse, because sectional hate would have been poisoned by sectional triumph, would have been established in our country had the slave-rebellion prevailed. Woe to the Northern man who sought to pass the perilous barriers between the North and South, broken as the one would have been into fragments, and solid as the other must have been through the ever-present instinct that feared a sudden surprise. He would have been examined not only for his purchases, but for his principles; and his passport would have had to be a full certificate of his commercial as well as of his political orthodoxy. But the lesson had another significance; for, just before we fell into the hands of these border ruffians, we had endured all the vexations and swindling resulting from the mixed currency of Switzerland and Germany. Some of our company had come in from Italy, others from France, and others again from England, and we had almost as much of a Babel in coin as we had a Babel in dialect; and so, between trying to disentangle the relative values of Italian florins, French francs, English shillings, Dutch guilders, Prussian thalers, and their sub-divisions into groschens, kreutzers, pence, and centimes, we had a keen realization of the supreme virtue of the much-abused American greenback, which circulates over a territory larger than that conquered by the Cæsars, and is convertible equally in the defiles of the Rocky Mountains and the hills of New Hampshire. And mark, also, that these annoyances are upheld by governments which are constantly quoted by certain politicians at home and so many evidences of the blessings of free trade. Their free trade means taxation of all others for their own benefit, and the right to enter their pauper-made fabrics untaxed into the dominions of their greatest customer. Never before have the injustice and suffering of European governments been so galling to Americans as at present, when these are contrasted with the priceless advantages of their own country, rescued not only from all such evils, but from the curse of human slavery besides. "Anybody that wants to be cured of free trade and be committed forever against the Copperheads who advocate it and resist the reconstruction policy of Congress, has only to visit Europe, to contrast the workingmen here with our workingmen at home; to be overhauled by custom-house officers every hundred miles he travels; to be afflicted by the disputes and frauds resulting from an unconvertible and mixed currency, and to hear the British aristocracy denounce the Republican leaders of America." This is the language of a sensible young fellow who came over to spend the summer in the Old World, and I am much mistaken if he did not speak the honest sentiments of thousands of my countrymen.—*Forney's Letters.*

BRAIN WORK.

Dr. Hall, in one of his health tracts, has the following to say on brain work:

Hard study, does not, of itself, shorten life, but does of itself tend to increase the longevity of man. When hard students die early, it will be found that in some way they had fallen into the habit of violating some of the laws of nature, or began study with some inherited infirmity. The pursuit of truth is pleasurable; it is exhilarating; it is exalting, and promotes serenity. Of all men, natural philosophers average the longest lives. The great, the governing reason is, in addition to the above, that their attention is drawn away from the indulgence of animal appetites; their gratifications are not in that direction, hence they are neither gourmands, drunkards nor licentious. Sir Isaac Newton had often to be reminded that his dinner was ready; the call to eat is often a most unwelcome one to literary men; they consider eating a secondary consideration: they literally eat to live, and the process of dining is often gone through with as a task.

Many hard students have become miserable dyspeptics, and have died while yet in their prime, but the tormenting disease was brought on by over eating, by eating too fast, or by returning to their studies too soon after a hearty or hasty meal, thus drawing to the brain the nervous energy which ought to have been expended on the stomach in aiding it to prepare the food for nourishing the system, and not being so prepared it "lays heavy," feels like a load, or produces other discomforts which increase in intensity and duration until life becomes a burden and a failure. The French Academy is perhaps the most learned body in the world, and the ages of the younger members average from sixty to seventy. Most of the clever men of France have in this year of 1867 reached a great age. Of the members of the French Academy, M. Vinnet is 89; De Tougerville, 76; Lebran, 82; Villedemain, 76; Lamartine, 76; Flourene, 73; M. Guizot, 79; M. Theirs, 69; Berryer, 74; the Duke de Broglie, 82.

This list might be indefinitely extended as to all nations—Lord Brougham, Humboldt, John Wesley and many others.

The circumstances most favorable to longevity among brain workers is the spending a considerable portion of early life in outdoor activities, travel and the like, and then by a temperate and plain mode of living the brain will work advantageously until past four-score years.

PENNSYLVANIA PRODUCTS.—The Board of Trade in Philadelphia have made a report which gives an interesting view of the three great Pennsylvania staples. We take an abstract from the Philadelphia *Press*. The product of coal in the Commonwealth in 1866 is estimated in round numbers at 16,000,000 tons, an increase of 2,000,000 tons over the product of 1865, and of nerly 4,000,000 tons over the product of 1860. The ascertained tonnage of the railways and canals connected with the anthracite and semi-anthracite coal-fields was nearly 13,000,000, and the remainder of the product consisted of anthracite consumed near the place of production, which is estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons, and of bituminous coal. The value of this product at the markets of its first delivery was at least $80,000,000. The quantity of petroleum produced in 1866 is estimated at nearly 90,000,000 of gallons, valued at $47,210,379. The product of pig iron was 646,268 tons, an increase of nearly 100,000 tons over 1865, valued at $31,020,864. The aggregate value of coal, petroleum, and pig iron was $153,231,243.

MODESTY in woman is like the color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

MARRIAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING.—There are a great many persons who are just beginning life, that are newly married, and that are just turning, I trust, away from the hotel and the boardinghouse to keep house; for I think that, next to virtue, house-keeping is the desirable thing for newly married persons. You will perhaps wonder what I have to say upon this. I have this to say, that to any young person's life this is a change so marked, it is a step so different to any other, that if you know how, with this peculiar and critical step of your life, to take also one other, it will not be alone marrying for time—it will be love for eternity. Is there anything more beautif ul than true love? No flowers show such colors or exhale such fragrance as does true love, that makes one's life a sacrifice for and a service of another. Is there anything morebeautiful this side of God's throne, than two right minded and purely-loving souls beginning to live together, each one servant in love to the other? Now, just beginning a virtuous wedded life is not religion; but if you make this first step in a series, it will do more to lead to a Christian course of life than perhaps any other thing possibly could.—*Beecher.*

SELF IMPROVEMENT.—While it is pleasant and desirable to know something of everything, it is absolutely necessary to get along well in the world, that we know every thing of something. Every man should know all that he is capable of knowing of his calling. What so soon destroys your confidence in a man as to receive in answer to some plain question, "I don't know," or "I can't tell!" On the other hand, let a carpenter state that a joist ought to sustain such a weight, or a machinist that such a piece of work ought to carry a given burden, and you at once have confidence both in the article and the mechanic. To that one end every man should bend his every effort, viz: to know his own business. After that the learning a little of everything is quite easy. There is no business so simple, but that there is something special to know concerning it, even to the day laborer upon the street; and he who knows all of his occupation is sure to succeed in it. If young mechanics should make it a study of the hours they too often waste, to post themselves in their trades, we should have less dissatisfied and ill-paid men in our workshops; but they have just learned enough to bear the yoke of society under the gad of a director or foreman, and not enough to run alone or drive.

ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL.—At a festival party of old and young, the question was asked, Which season of life is most happy? After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred to answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said—"When the spring comes and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees and they are covered with blossoms, I think, How beautiful is spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think, How beautiful is summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, How beautiful is autumn! And when it is sere winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, I see the stars shine through."

TOO TRUE.—The world is crazy for show. There is not one person in a thousand who dares fall back on his real, simple self for power to get through the world, and exact enjoyment as he goes along. There is too much living in the eyes of other people. There is no end to the aping, the mimicry, the false airs, and the superficial arts. It requires rare courage, we admit, to live to one's enlightened convictions in these days. Unless you consent to join in general cheat, you are jostled out of reach: there is no room for you among the great mob of pretenders. If a man dares to live within his means, and is resolute in his purpose not to appear more than he really is, let him be applauded. There is something fresh in such an example.

FALL OF THE LEAF.—The season of the fall of the leaf has come again, with all its sad and salutary teachings. Who can shut his heart against its lessons?—Who as he sees the frost withered leaf driven by the fitful winds, is not reminded that such is human life? Even as a leaf when the frost has dried up its sap, and its stem clings no more to the parent tree, so is our life. It be green to day and float gaily upon the summer, breeze, but the frosts of death are gnawing at its stem, and we know not if it shall wave there to morrow, or be driven away by the wintry blasts to eternity. Happy are we, if Nature preaches not to us in vain, in this her solemn day.

THE LATE REV. DR. NEWTON was once speaking of a lady who had recently died. A young lady immediately asked, "O, sir, how did she die?" The venerable man replied. "There is a more important question than that, my dear, which you should have asked first." "Sir," said she, "what question can be more important than 'How did she die?'" "*How did she live?*" he replied.

EYES OPEN.—Keep your eyes open, boys and girls. There is not a leaf on the trees, a linchin on the bark, a face in the street, but that can teach you something, if you will only keep your eyes open.

PHILOSOPHERS say that shutting the eyes makes the senses of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many closed eyes that are seen at church every Sunday.

WHILE you are getting rich try to get hold of that kind of wealth that brings content with it, or you will be rich to little or no purpose.

WHAT medicine does a foolish man take for a scolding w

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.
TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864*, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and etherial for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

DESERTERS.

At the October election of 1866 the votes of Deserters were rejected by several of the election Boards of this County. These Western and Canadian patriots grew indignant and the Democratic Lawyers of Bedford County and of the whole Judicial District were sorely vexed at this reduction of their party vote. They forthwith commenced a series of suits in Court against the Election Boards of East Providence, Monroe, Harrison, Union and other Districts. Four of these cases were down for trial at the September term of our court. Only one case, however, was reached and tried. The other three were continued. The case of John H. Koontz vs. Ritchey, Manspeaker and Mellott, Election officers of East Providence township was fully tried and decided. The Deserter and his friends rallied in full force. The Democracy of the Bedford and Chambersburg Bars were duly on hand to defend the conduct of their patriotic brother and convince the Court that he still possessed all the requisites of a good citizen, and especially the necessary qualfications of a genuine and true blue Democrat. Indeed they were not satisfied to stop here. But they were bent on inflicting severe penalties, in the shape of damages, upon the abolition officers of East Providence. The case was tried on Saturday and after an absence of nearly five minutes the jury returned with a verdict for the Defendants the Abolitionists aforesaid.

The Deserter obtains the proud satisfaction of paying the costs for the lesson he has learned. His Attorneys asked the Court to pronounce the law of Congress, which disfranchises Deserters, *unconstitutional*. This the Court refused to do, but on the contrary informed the learned gentlemen that the Supreme Court of the State had already declared that the law was constitutional.

They then asked the Court to declare *as unconstitutional* the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of 1866, which provides the plan and means, whereby the election officers may carry out the law of Congress, disfranchising Deserters. Again the Court refused to comply with their request, on the contrary, the Judge informed them that they might go to the Supreme Court for a decision of that question; and further that it would be a *shame and a disgrace in any civilized or Christian community to allow election officers to be punished for obeying the plain provisions of the law.*

Will they take their case to the Supreme Court? Will they try the other cases? Will they ever bring any more suits? Won't the sheriff publish the law? Will *Democratic Electon* Boards continue to disobey the law and receive the votes of Deserters? Time will make all things right. We shall see.

CASE OF KOONTZ vs RITCHEY et al.

The Disfranchisement of Deserters.

Every one will remember what a howl our Copperhead neighbors set up this time last year about Deserters not being allowed to vote. They said it was unconstitutional. Every thing with them has been *unconstitutional* for the last six years. They called upon their men to vote in spite of the law. They called upon election officers in townships where they had the boards to disregard the law; and they colonized their Deserters into townships where they knew the election boards would disregard the law and receive the votes. Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of their State Committee, issued a secret circular on the subject. They threatened the election officers with suits if they refused the votes. The result of all this was that they polled some two hundred Deserter votes in Bedford County, and after the election, to make themselves as good as their words, they brought eleven suits against as many different election boards in the several Republican townships of this county. Four of these cases were put at issue and for trial at the Court last week, and one, the case of Koontz vs Ritchey *et al.* of East Providence Twp, was tried as a test case. The counsel for the plaintiff fairly begged the Court to charge on the constitutionality of the law. But His Honor, Judge King, decided that *that was not in the case;* that election boards were bound to obey the law as they found it on the statute book. The Jury was not out over FIVE MINUTES when they came in and rendered a verdict FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

The Democratic Lawyers who tried this case for the plaintiff (of whom was Mr. Sharpe of Chambersburg,) speedily wilted when the facts and the law were fully before the court and the Jury. They had not the hardihood to assert vigorously that they were entitled to a verdict. It is greatly to be hoped that our Copperhead opponents will hereafter keep their Deserters away from the polls, and not further consume the time of the courts with their unprofitable suits.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

For years the word Democracy has been used as a mere catch word of party. Its meaning, *a Government of the People*, has been utterly perverted. Instead of being a government of the People, three or four hundred thousand slave-holding aristocrats, who despised the People as the mere mudsills of society, domineered and controlled pretty much as they pleased a nation of twenty-five millions. And when the People dared to speak out and elect a President of their own, these same aristocrats got up a great rebellion and a terribly bloody war. And yet this sham-democracy, which has been for years a mere falsehood and delusion, a power of Darkness which had stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, yet leads by the mere charm of the name many good men and true, who are deceived by designing leaders and office seekers. The spurious Democracy of the present day of which Buchanan, and Breckenridge, and Andrew Johnson and Jeff. Davis, are the representatives and exponents, bears no more resemblance to the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison and Jackson than the Devil does to an Angel of Light. In the judgment and opinion of Jefferson and Madison, slavery was an evil speedily to be done away with. Madison would not have the word slave in the Constitution. And in the judgment of Jackson, a nullifier, much more a secessionist, ought to be hung. He expressed his regret, and mentioned it as the one great mistake of his administration, that he had not hung John C. Calhoun. Whilst modern Democracy fostered and encouraged slavery, and wanted to make it perpetual and introduce it into all the territories. And modern Democracy originated and advocated the doctrine of no-coercion, and would have permitted state after state to secede until all were gone, if they had pleased to go. And yet these miserable copperheads have the assurance to call themselves Democrats!

THE COPPERHEAD LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES.

The Legislative Conference of the opposition in this Legislative District, assembled in this place, on the 2d inst. and nominated Hon. William P. Schell and Hiram Findley, for Assembly. These gentlemen are well known in this county. Schell has represented his party a number of times in the House and served one term in the Senate. Mr. Findley is the standing candidate in Somerset. These individuals have been kindly set up to be very cleverly knocked down. They are very clever fellows, and if Copperheads were the winning nags, we don't know any of the "animiles" that we would sooner see win than these same two hearties. But since that don't occur in this "neck o' woods" we are happy to congratulate them upon their nomination, the only success likely to await them in this trial of speed. Messrs Richards and Weller have gained the confidence of the honest masses, and no gammon or mis-representation will deter them from re-electing them.

DOES the *Gazette* want to know whether we are in favor of Negro Suffrage?

THE *Gazette* asks "who is Sheridan?" We refer it to one Jubal A. Early. Perhaps he can answer the question.

IF you want greenbacks to be a legal tender for all debts contracted during the war, vote for Hon. Henry W. Williams for Supreme Judge and not for Judge Sharswood.

THE *Gazette* has published Judge Sharswood's opinion on the constitutionality of the greenbacks, will it now publish the letters of Gens. Longstreet, Buckner, and Jeff. Thompson?

ANDREW JOHNSON is a candidate for the Copperhead nomination for President. What say ye, admirers of Jeff? Can you set Jefferson aside for Andy? That will be hard to do.

THE Republicans will secure the next Associate Judges in this county, in all probability, since the Cops. have come to the conclusion that they are opposed to political judges.

SOLDIERS, while you were in the field imperilling your lives for your country, Judge Sharswood was at home endeavoring to crush the Government by declaring its currency unconstitutional. Will you vote for him?

SOMETIMES some would-be-very-smart people do some very stupid things. For instance: the Copperhead Attorneys who forced a decision of the Court, sustaining the law disfranchising Deserters, in the face of an election.

THE *Gazette* said something about Deserters a week or two ago. That class of stock was pretty good then. We suppose it has heard of a certain case against the election Board of East Providence lately? Deserter stock is below par at present.

THE Cops. hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea of the Republicans endeavoring to elect judges to the Supreme bench whose opinions accord with the views of a majority of the people on political questiogs. *They* never elect political judges!

THE most crest-fallen set of gentry that it has been our fortune to witness for many months was the Cops. who had charge of the deserter case in Court on last Saturday. The defeat of Waterloo or Bull Run was nothing in comparison to it. They looked as if "they had been shot at and missed."

THE Copperheads are determined to be satisfied with anything in opposition to the Republicans. When Helm, a confirmed, conscientious rebel, is elected Governor of Kentucky, they swing their hats and cheer themselves hoarse over the "victory" as they term it; and again, when Haight, a conscientious and confirmed Unionist, who acted with the Republicans during the war, is elected Governor of California, they set up the same vociferous cheering. They would do the same for Jeff. Davis or his Satanic majesty, or any other of the worthies now opposing Republicanism.

THE opinion of Judge Sharswood in the case of Borie vs. Trott, where that original secessionist undertakes to wipe out the obligations of the United States Government by declaring them unconstitutional, has been published in the *Gazette*. If any one supposes that we have misquoted it, let him read for himself.

ONE of the resolutions of the Copperhead meeting deplores the idea that "the Supreme Court shall be placed in accordance with the political sentiments of the majority;" as if those hypocrites were not moving heaven and earth to elect Sharswood for the very purpose of keeping that body in accordance with their infamous sentiments.

PATRIOT, please remember if Judge Sharswood had been on the Supreme bench with the two Copperheads already there, the draft would never have been sustained, the bounty and currency laws would have been declared unconstitutional and the rebellion would have proved a success instead of a failure.

THE Copperheads are talking about Legislative reform. Do they remember the Democratic Legislature of 1852 and 1853? They talk of reform, indeed! we would just as soon think of hearing that they had renounced Jeff. Davis and his friends.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

It is well known that as long as the Copperheads were in power the State debt was steadily increasing, and the debt had reached the enormous sum of FORTY ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS when JAMES POLLOCK was elected Governor of the State, and the Republican Union party obtained a majority in both houses of the Legislature.

It is also well known that Republicans had been advocating the sale of the public works, which were so corruptly managed by the leaders of the Democratic party that the State was losing nearly ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS every year. GOV. POLLOCK, using all his influence with the Legislature finally secured the passage of a bill ordering the public works to be sold at public sale, and they were finally sold for seven and a half millions of dollars. From that day the State debt has been steadily decreasing under Republican Governors and State Legislatures.

ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETYFOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS of this sum has been paid this year by GOV. GEARY, State Treasurer KEMBLE, and Auditor General HARTRANFT, all prominent and able Republicans, and that without collecting ONE SINGLE DOLLAR from the farmer and mechanic in the shape of tax on his Real Estate.

Such are the practical results of a Republican State Administration and Legislature. The payment of such large sums in one year is a sufficient contradiction of all the Copperhead slanders heaped upon Republican government.

It must also be remembered that during the past six years the State of Pennsylvania has been compelled to incur large expenditures in the equipment and forwarding of troops, for which three millions of dollars were appropriated. This amount has also been repaid by the same party, The Copperheads of the North were directly responsible for this additional expenditure, as they created the war under James Buchanan, and encouraged it by their sympathy with the South. They, and they alone, are responsible for the State and National debts created by the war.

We say again, taxpayers remember that under the administration of Gov. Geary the State debt has been reduced $1,794,644 50 IN ONE YEAR! Remember this on the second Tuesday of October next.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

RAPID IMIGRATION.—A steady stream of imigration is pouring into the United States with unabated rapidity. The arrivals from Ireland, especially, are unusually large, notwithstanding the active demand for labor in that country. The dissatisfied rebels who, after the termination of the war, went to Mexico and Brazil, are also returning as rapidly as possible to their former homes. These significant facts prove that the complaints of "tyranny," "despotism," "misery," and "distress," with which Copperhead journals are filled, have little or no foundation in fact; and that, despite the high taxes caused by the rebellion, America still remains one of the most prosperous countries on the globe. We would not continue to have an annual influx of hundreds of thousands of emigrants if many opportunities for employment were not open, and if this country was not found by its new citizens to industrious toilers richer rewards than Europe. We have still room for millions more of industrious men and women, and every new cargo of this precious freight at once affords a guarantee of increased prosperity by strengthening our industrial forces, and gives a proof of the practical appreciation of the superior advantages enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. —*Press.*

OFTEN the Democrats urge, with an air of triumphant superiority, that Judge Williams is an unknown man in Philadelphia, while every one has heard of Judge Sharswood. This may be true outside of the legal profession. Judge Williams, whose opinions are so rarely reversed, is well known, however, to the lawyers of every county and to the entire judiciary of Oennsylvania, who have so often fallen back on his decisions as authority. And across the Alleghanies the case is entirely different. There no one has ever heard a solttary item about Mr. Sharswood or of him, while Williams is a household word, and a word that at the next election will be talismanic. —*Press.*

AMNESTY TO REBELS.

The following is the late pardon proclamation, issued by the President on the 9th:

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini 1861, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared "that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease;" and whereas, the President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, Anno Domini 1863, and on the twenty sixth day of March, Anno Domini 1864, did with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and whereas, the President of the United States did on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and whereas, in and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons, herein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and whereas, the President of the United States did, on the second day of April, Anno Domini 1866, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missippi, Florida, and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or if permitted to do so will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and whereas, large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to publicliberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations, and disfranchisements, now as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct, and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation so aforesaid, issued on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have been hitherto excluded from executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth of May, Anno Domini 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities, and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States; but upon this condition, nevertheless: That every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation, in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

"I,——, do solemnly swear (or affirm), in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Consiitution of the United States and the union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely:

First. The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, the Vice President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or Rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who held or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, or naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States, while maintaining, abbetting or submitting to, and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second. All persons who in any way treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States.

Third. All persons who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction; and all persons who were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington the seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ELECTION NEWS.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN CALIFORNIA.

The indications now are that the entire Democratic State Ticket of California, including the three Congressmen, has been elected. The following is the ticket:—

Gov. Henry H. Haight; Lieutenant Gov. William Holden; Secretaty of State, H. L. Nichols; Comptroller, Robert Watt; Treasurer, A. Coronel; Surveyor-General, John W. Bost; Attorney-General, J. Hamilton; Harbor Commissioner, James H. Cutter; Clerk of the Supreme Court George Leckel; State Printer, D. W. Gelwicks; Congressmen—First District, S. B. Axtell; Second District, James W. Coffroth; Third District, James A. Johnson.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The later returns from the Vermont election indicate that the Republican majority will be as first announced, 20,000; and that the Democrats will have fifteen members of the House of Representatives, of which John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, will be speaker, for the third time. Brandon and St. Albans, strong Republican towns, elect Democratic Representatives, because of division among the former. The Vermont newspapers admit that the Democrats have made gains in unexpected quarters; Colchester, for example, that elected a Republican last year by 120 majority, returning a Democrat by 62 majority, and Brandon and St. Albans also electing Democrats to the House of Representatives. In 1866 the whole vote for Governor in Vermont was 48,412, Dillingham's (Rep.) majority being 22,825. In 1865 the whole vote was 36,486, and the majority of Dillingham 18,728. The Presidential election of 1864 called out the voters in force, Lincoln's majority being 29,098 in a total of 55,740.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The following are the State elections to be held this year:—

Iowa—Oct. 8.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges, and members of Legislature.

Kansas—Nov. 6.—Members of Legislature, and amendments to Constitution.

Maine—Sept. 9.—Governor and members of Legislature.

Maryland—Nov. 5.—Constitution.

Massachusetts—Nov. 5.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Councillors, and members of General Court.

Minnesota—Nov. 5.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and members of the Legislature.

New Jersey—Nov. 6.—Members of Legislature.

New York—Nov. 5.—Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judges, and members of Legislature.

Ohio—Oct. 8.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney-General, Judges,, members of Board of Public Works, Members of Legislature, and suffrage amendments to the Constitution.

Pennsylvania—Oct. 8.—Judge of Supreme Court and Members of the Legislature.

Wisconsin—Nov. 5.—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legislature, and amendment to Constitution.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

GOV. HELM, lately elected Governor of Kentucky is dead.

ADVICES from Indian territory state that the cholera has again broken out, and is raging violently among the wild Indians of the Plains.

MR. FESSENDEN, who has been the chief obstructionist in the Senate, yields to public sentiment, and joins in the demand for the impeachment of the President.

BEECHER is paid $12,500 per year, and Chapin $10,000. Henry Ward probably realizes as much more from his writings and lectures.

THE Centenary collections of the Methodist Episcopal Church have thus far been shown to amount to $4,000,000, which sum will be largely increased by returns from the Western States.

IT is said that Cowan, the renegade, is very anxious to stump Pennsylvania for Sharswood, but Senator Wallace objects. Wallace is right. Cowan is too dirty a stick to be used in any combat.

THE Washington *Star* says it has a private letter from Maine in which it has every reason to place confidence, stating that Senator Fessenden declares himself in favor of the impeachment of the President.

THE annual examination for admission into the Naval Academy as acting mieshipmen and cadet engineers, will begin on September 20th, when a sufficient number to fill vacancies will be received

THE State Central Committee of the Republican party has very wisely removed its headquarters from a private room in the Governor's mansion at Harrisburg to the old quarters in Philadelphia. The change was universally desired.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE in Massachusetts daily finds strength, and its advocates present a solid front to the anti-prohibitionists. It is stated that the membership of the Good Templars of that progressive State now approximates twenty eight thousand.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM adopted by the Government, has proved a great success, so much so as to induce the authorities to establish some nine hundred additional offices through which remittances can be made under its provisions.

JUST now the cause of progress is in the ascendant. North Germany has been carried by the Liberals. The people of England have fought through their reform, or bill for representation, and Andrew Johnson is rapidly preparing the public mind for another step forward in this country.

TELEGRAPHIC correspondence from Washington confirms the statements of the speedy withdrawal or removal of Grant from the Cabinet. Who will be his successor is not yet certain. The War Office goes begging at the hands of Andrew Johnson. Even a Steedman scruples to accept it.

CANBY follows in the footsteps of Sickles. He declares all the orders of that officer to be in force, thus bringing up again the very issue on which his predecessor was removed. Thomas and Hancock severally decline reporting at New Orleans. The President is baffled afresh in his parricidal machinations.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR is at present in Gotha, Germany, where he owns a house. One or two Americans are his guests. He is at work on his own translation of Goethe's *Faust*, and is also engaged on a series of papers called "The By-Ways of Europe," which are to appear in the *Atlantic* shortly.

THOSE MEMBERS of the Washington bar who professed to be outraged at the dismissal of the bully and blackguard Bradley from that bar, are not likely to come to a definite understanding as to the best means to be adopted to have him returned, as they have met several times and adjourned without agreeing on a plan of action. Bradley ought never to be allowed to practice before Judge Fisher.

VERMONT speaks to the President, telling him he is wrong if not criminally unjust in his policy. No ruler ever received so many warnings and as much instruction from the people he governs as Andrew Johnson. When the day of his punishment arrives for having violated the obligations resting, on him, Andrew Johnson will not have a single extenuating fact to plead in his favor.

SHERIDAN'S BANISHMENT.—Gen. Sheridan has promptly yielded up his authority in Louisiana, and goes to the West to fight Indians. He leaves his post with the respect and gratitude of every true friend of the Union for his independence and the faithful discharge of his duty. His administration has been a troubled one. He has had a malignant and disloyal people to deal with, and he has used his authority in such a manner as to assert the power of the United States, and to cause it to be respected. Under ordinary circumstances the displacement of an officer from his command, would justify a belief that he had been unfaithful or weak.—But in the case of General Sheridan the country knows that he has been removed from his office, because he was just, patriotic, and equal to what he had to perform. He is sacrificed, because he is faithful; he is stricken down, because he has too loyally stood up. Under such circumstances, the cause of an officer unjustly censured, becomes that of every good and honest man. His removal being made in the manner which has been adopted in his case, for the reasons which have been assigned, and by the man who has done it, becomes a glory and a triumph. General Sheridan leaves Louisiana by the fiat of power, because of his fidelity. He can consider his banishment as an honor.

Far more true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than CÆSAR, with a Senate at his heels.

AT the Vermont election on Tuesday the 3d inst, Hon. John B. Paige, Republican, was chosen Governor in place of Paul Dillingham, by from eighteen to twenty thousand majority. The Legislature is after the established pattern; the Senate is all Republican, and the House nearly so. Fifty-one towns elect 47 Republicans and 4 Democrats. Last year Gov. Dillingham had 22,822 majority; in 1865 he had 18,729 majority; in 1864 the Republican majority was 18,977 on Governor, and 22,972 on President. The Legislature last year was: Senate, 30 Republicans, no Democrats. House, 225 to 13.

THE Copperheads are really in a condition of snakes stinging themselves to death. Their candidates are the men who formerly opposed all their old principles. They accept as leaders old anti-Jackson hacks and broken down "Old Line" Whigs. Of course while acknowledging such men as their leaders, the Copperhead Democracy must endorse the doctrines to which such demagogues have clung for years, and thereby sting themselves to death. Truly the road of the transgressor is hard.

THE severest rebuke Andrew Johnson has yet received is that given him by a Mr. Langston, a colored orator of Ohio, who has gained much celebrity not only as an advocate of his race, but as a vindicator of his country. The President desired to use this man to humiliate Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. Langston, as our readers know, was sent for and offered this position; but he was too honest and patriotic to allow himself to be used by a bad man as an instrument to humiliate a good man.

THE President finds it as difficult for him to manage General Grant as General Lee did, and means soon to get him out of the War Office. Having sixty days in which to work unhindered by Congress, he shows a disposition to use his opportunity to the utmost.

MR. Secretary Seward, it seems, is professing renewed regard for civil liberty and the Republican party. For two years past he has not been wont to put those two things in conjunction. Has the light of his prime dawned afresh on his aged eyes?

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. BECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,
Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,
and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

VALUABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber wishing to move West, will sell the Farm whereon he now resides, situated on the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, in Napier township, Bedford county, Pa., ten miles west of Bedford, and 2½ miles south of Schellsburg, containing **377 acres** and 8 perches, with a large double Log House, weather-boarded, large double Log Barn, with other out-buildings, thereon erected. Also, a good Tenant House on the upper end of the Farm. About 240 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. About 230 acres of this land is of the best Sandy Bottom, good for either wheat, corn or grass. The balance is slate land, very good for wheat. The Drove Road passes by the door. The track of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the farm, within a short distance of the house. There is a fine young orchard of choice fruit near the house; also, a good sugar camp on the farm, and water in nearly every field. Any person wishing to purchase a No. 1 farm will do well to look at this one, as it is one of the best for either a grain or stock farm in this part of the State. Persons wishing to look at the property can do so by calling on the subscriber living on the premises.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

August 23:3m.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle of Bloody Run, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assigns of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cessna, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before HASTINGS GEBB, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock a. m.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug23:4t. U. S. Marshal.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE,"

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.*," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.
March 15, 1867.10mo

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands,** situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Collieries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.
ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers (*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course, (*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course, (*M. A.*).
A Classical Course, (*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course (*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks.....$88.50
Instrumental Music..... 18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes).... 15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.

For catalogue and further particulars, address
Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President.
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.

E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Estey instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 3m

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that
SPLENDID FARM
situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nyeum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid
DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,
Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportun

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1867.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The following criminal cases were disposed of last week:

Commonwealth vs. John C. Baker—No. 3, February Sessions, 1867. Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary Benton. Returned by M. F. Stock. Nolle pros. entered by District Attorney.

Same vs. Johnston Barnes—No. 5, Feb'y Sessions, 1867. Indictment for burglary on oath of George Mardorff. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. David Madarra and Henry Hale—No. 19, February Sessions. Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of John B. Furrey. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Recognizance forfeited and respited until next term.

Same vs. Samuel Ridenbaugh—No. 20, February Term, 1867. Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth H. Diehl. True Bill. Process awarded.

Same vs. Peter Fetter—No. 2, April Term, 1867. Indictment, larceny, on oath of Michael Ritchey. Returned by Justice Mann. True Bill. Not Guilty.

Same vs. Peter Fetter and John Fetter—No. 4, April Term, 1867. Indictment, larceny, on oath of Jeremiah Ramsey. Returned by Justice Mann. True Bill. Guilty as to John Fetter, in manner and form as he stands indicted, and not guilty as to Peter.

Same vs. John Saltkell—No. 5, April Term. Indictment, horse stealing, on oath of John Harris. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Recognizance, April 22, 1867. Not arrested.

Same vs. Wm. F. Kuee—No. 8, April Term, 1867. Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Hannah Snowden. Returned by Justice A. H. Hull. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nolle pros.

Same vs. Catharine Stiffler—No. 11, April Term, 1867. Indictment, arson and malicious mischief, on oath of George W. Cobbler. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. Abraham Carberry—No. 12, April Term, 1867. Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth Brumbaugh. Returned by Justice S. S. Fluck. Not arrested. Alias process awarded.

Same vs. Daniel R. Williams—No. 13, April Term, 1867. Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary Jenkins. Returned by Justice Evans. Settled.

Same vs. John B. Furrey—No. 15, April Term, 1867. Indictment, assault and battery. True bill. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nolle prosequi.

Same vs. Henry Lehr—Indictment, horse stealing, on oath of Peter Steil. True Bill. Pleads guilty. Sentenced to four years confinement in Western Penitentiary.

Same vs. Andrew Blackburn—Indictment, assault and battery with intent to kill, on oath of John Little. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Settled.

Same vs. John Mullen—Indictment, larceny, on oath of Joseph Cessna. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sent to Penitentiary for three years.

Same vs. John Fetter—Indictment, larceny, on oath of Jeremiah Ramsey. Returned by Justice Mann. Sent to penitentiary for one year and six months.

Same vs. Mary Coleman, Rachel Coleman and Mary Walker—Indictment, surety of the peace, on oath of Mary Hartford. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Settled, each party to pay their own costs.

Same vs. Samuel Barclay—Indictment, assault with intent to commit rape, on oath of Ann Elizabeth Bastain. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Verdict, not guilty.

Same vs. Jeremiah Gates—Indictment, forgery, on oath of Richard S. Silver. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True bill. Verdict, guilty. Sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Same vs. George Clark—Indictment, malicious mischief, on oath of Daniel Sleighter. Returned by Justice Roberts. Leave granted District Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Hezekiah King—Indictment, surety of the peace, on oath of Thomas Watson. Returned by Justice Stock. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nolle pros.

Same vs. Peter Fetter—Indictment, larceny, on oath of John G. Barndollar. Returned by Justice Mann. Continued.

Same vs. John Fetter and Peter Fetter—Indictment, larceny, on oath of John Gogley. Returned by Justice Mann. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. Isaac Shaffer—Indictment, horse stealing, on oath of Levi Mangus. Returned by Justice Snively. True bill. Plead guilty. Sent to Penitentiary for five years. An old offender caught at last—aged 65 years.

Same vs. Obediah Hays—Indictment, solicitation to commit adultery, on the oath of Mrs. Catharine Fluck. Returned by Justice Jno. B. Fluck. Settled.

Same vs. Hardinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Wm. G. Mason. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill.

Same vs. Ann Catharine Hardinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Jesse Mason. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Levi Hardinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of James B. Martin. Returned by Justice Cessna. Verdict, guilty.

Same vs. Levi Hardinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Jesse Mason. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay the costs.

Same vs. Levi Hardinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of James P. Martin. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill.

Same vs. Levi G. Hardinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Wm. S. Mason. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill.

Same vs. Wm. Mason, Isaac Mason and Jesse Mason—Indictment, assault and battery on oath of Levi G. Hardinger. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill.

Same vs. Jesse Mason—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Levi G. Hardinger. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Jesse Mason—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of D. Hardinger. Returned by Justice Cessna. Not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Espey A. Lehman—Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Henrietta Thomas. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Not arrested.

Same vs. William Hartley—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of William Nycum. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Not a true bill and prosecutor to pay costs.

Same vs. Alexander H. Coffroth and W. A. R. F. Carr—Indictment, conspiracy, on oath of John McKinney. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Process awarded for W. A. R. F. Carr.

Same vs. George Brown—Indictment for nication and bastardy, on oath of Susan Young. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Plead guilty.

Same vs. John Mullin and Henry Lehr—Indictment, breach of prison, on oath of Robert Steckman. True bill. Lehr plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

Same vs. John Devore—Indictment, cruelty to animals, on oath of Jacob Evans. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True bill. Continued.

Same vs. Solomon Bayer—Indictment, harboring, concealing and assisting a felon, on oath of Abel Dull. Returned by Justice Nicodemas. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nol. pros.

Same vs. Franklin Holsinger—Indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Alfred Hoover. Returned by Justice Stock. Continued.

Same vs. John Dorrison—Indictment, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mariah Felton. Returned by Justice Adams. Continued.

Same vs. Edmund Trimbath, Daniel Ritchey and Elizabeth Trimbath—Indictment, libel. True bill. Defendants not arrested. Process awarded.

Same vs. Theophilus Gates—Indictment, larceny, on oath of John H. Reighard. Not a true bill and the county to pay costs.

Same vs. Isaac Shaffer—Indictment, larceny. True bill. Leave granted to District Attorney to enter nolle prosequi.

HORSE STOLEN.—On the night of the 22d August, a fine bay horse, five years old, was stolen from the pasture field of Jacob Eckhard, near Sarah Furnace, and was not heard of till three days afterwards. Some men in the upper end of Bedford county arrested a man named Shafer on suspicion and found the horse at no great distance in the woods tied to a tree. Shafer was handed over to the authorities of Bedford county, where he is now in jail.—*Hollidaysburg Standard of the 28th ult.*

The above spoken of person was tried at the last session of our court, found guilty of the theft, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. He is 66 years of age, and it is said that he has stolen a number of horses in his time, and already served one or two terms in the Penitentiary.

CAPT. JOSEPH S. REED.—This gentleman, we are pleased to say, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the serious accident which happened him, at his mills, in Centre county, a few weeks since. In his accident he was singularly lucky. The week previous he fortunately took out a policy of insurance, in the Accidental Insurance Co., for which he draws twenty-five dollars weekly. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he will soon be at his post of duty again.—*Tyrone Bulletin.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Ling, wife of Mr. John Ling of Bedford township, died very suddenly, one day last week. She was, apparently, in good health previously, and was sitting at the breakfast table when she suddenly dropped over in her chair dead. She was a very estimable lady, and leaves a large circle of mourning friends.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—The Rev. Chas. L. Fischer, of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, will preach at the Court House, next Sunday morning and evening, and also the following Sabbath. Rev. Barrow is absent on a vacation.

WM. JOHNSTON, of Hollidaysburg, convicted of dealing in counterfeit money, has been sentenced to eight years in the Western Penitentiary.

THE Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county will hold a Fair, in Huntingdon, commencing October 2d, and continuing three days.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2t

"To be, or not to be—that's the question,"
Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow.
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad—
My disposition troublesome—in fact.
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avoirdupois, is added to my weight. 2t.

ANY person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertized and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished;* and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Moorehead, Mr. R. W. BERKSTRESSER, of Bedford, and Miss MOLLIE E. JOHNSTON, of Woodberry.

May their joys ever be *golden* joys, their marriage prove a succession of *golden* marriages, and with the *golden* rule for their guide here, may they, when life's "fitful fever" is o'er, receive a *golden* crown in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens," is the printer's prayer.

By Rev. J. H. Donaldson, Aug. 18th, at the house of Duncan McVicker, Esq., Mr. ABRAM LONG to Miss MELINDA MANGUS, all of Schellsberg, Pa.

At the residence of Daniel Boyers, in Union tp., on the 29th ult., by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr WM. F. KNEE, of said township, to Miss HANNAH SNOWBERGER, of St. Clair tp.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., ANNA, daughter of John and Elizabeth Williams, aged 1 year, 7 mos. and 6 days.

Grieve not parents for your child,
It has gained a full reward,
In a land serene and mild,
Where life immortal is restored. G. B.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to A. C. Vaughan and Wm. R. Park, dated 9th March, 1867, for one hundred and twelve dollars, or thereabouts, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.
sep13:3t R. M. TROUT.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D., Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE5.50	LE 8.00	Huntingdon,	AR9.41	AR4.47
6.12	8.20	McConnellstown	9.18	4.26
6.22	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	9. 8	4.18
6.41	8.48	Marklesburg,	8.48	4.03
7.00	9.03	Coffee Run,	8.33	3.48
7.10	9.11	Rough & Ready	8.23	3.41
7.25	9.22	Cove,	8.08	3.29
7.30	9.26	Fisher's Summit	8.03	3.25
AR7.48	AR 9.43			LE3.10
	LE 9.50	Saxton,	LE7.45	AR3.00
	10.10	Riddlesburg,		2.41
	10.18	Hopewell,		2.33
	10.34	Piper's Run,		2.18
	10.52	Tatesville,		1.49
	11.05	Bloody Run,		1.37
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas,		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 10.00	Saxton,	AR 7.45	AR3.00
8.05	10.15	Coalmont,	7.30	2.45
8.10	10.20	Crawford,	7.20	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.30	Dudley,	LE 7.15	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

FARM AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, Bedford county, on THURSDAY the 3d day of October next, all that valuable Farm and Tan Yard, late the residence of Samuel Hull, deceased, containing 249 acres of land, about 130 acres cleared and under cultivation, with about 30 acres thereof meadow, the remainder well timbered, and an abundance of pure water; adjoining lands of John Williams, George Colvin, and others, having thereon erected a Mansion House, Tenant House, Tan House and Yard, Barn, Stable, and other out-buildings; also, two apple orchards thereon, and other fruit. This is a very desirable property, situate two miles north of Schellsburg on the road leading to Hollidaysburg, in a desirable neighborhood. The soil is of fine quality and capable of producing fine crops of grain and hay. Sale to be opened at the house, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

TERMS: One third of purchase money to remain in the premises during the lifetime of the widow, the interest payable to her annually; one third payable at confirmation of sale; balance in two annual payments without interest.

For particulars see JNO. P. REED, attorney at law, Bedford, or the subscriber in Schellsburg.
DUNCAN McVICKER,
sep6:4t Trustee.

SPLENDID HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 13 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4,000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.
aug30:3m J. STONER.

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS, AND KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLERS, FOR SALE.

These Drills are a *first class* article, warranted equal if not superior to any others. The hoes can be set zigzag if desired for rough ground. Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. Price $90, and *warranted*. The Clover Huller is a very superior article; hulls and cleans from 25 to 40 bushels per day. Price $95, and *warranted*.
PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, Aug. 22, 1867.

NEW ARRIVAL. JUST RECEIVED AT
M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
READ TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,
Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S
Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN
prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.

THEORY AND PRACTICE
combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION
is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

For particulars send for circulars.
aug30:3m

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to solicit orders for a new BIBLE DICTIONARY. Complete in one volume. This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of the kind in the English Language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

In circulating this work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this*.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address,
PARMLEE BROTHERS,
sep6:6t 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

RICHARD V. LEO & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.

Eastern manufacture.

Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.
june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!

The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE STOCK at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Many goods at and below COST.
Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils**, in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled.
For sale by all druggists. may21:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work
October 26, 1yr

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.
Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.
REFERENCES.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.
Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
By direction of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, the undersigned will, at his office, in Bedford, on Sept. 14, 1867, take testimony to supply the place of lost deeds and perfect the title of Moses Robison to the estate of his father, George Robison late of Monroe tp., dec'd.
aug30:3t JOHN P. REED, Commissioner.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE
Bedford County Agricultural Fair,
TO BE HELD IN BEDFORD, ON
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2d, 3d, & 4th days of October, 1867.

FIELD CROPS.

Best 5 acres of wheat	$5
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best 5 acres of Oats	3
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best 5 acres of Corn	5
Second best do	3
Best 5 acres of Timothy	2
Best bushel of Wheat	1
" " Spring Wheat	1
" " Rye	1
" " Buckwheat	1
" " Corn	1
" " Oats	1
" " Flaxseed	1
" " Cloverseed	1
" " Timothy seed	1
" " Turnips	1
" " Ruta Baga	1
" " Mangel Wurtzel	1
" ½ acre Potatoes	3
" " Turnips	3

HORSES—*Class first, Heavy Draught.*

Best Stallion over 4 years old	$6
Second " " "	3
First best Stallion, between 2 & 4 year old	3
Best Gelding over 4 years old for heavy Draught	2
First best Brood Mare with colt at her side	5
Second " " " " "	2
Best colt 3 years old	2
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best two year old colt	3
Second best do	Agriculturist.
Best one year old colt	2
Second best do	1
Best spring colt	2
Second best do	1
Best pair of match horses	4
" " buggy horses	3
" walking horse	2
do riding horse	3
do buggy horse	3
do 4-year old horse	3
do 3-year old horse	2

CATTLE.

Best Bull over 3 years old	4
Second " " "	Agriculturist.
Best Bull between 2 and 3 years old	2
" " " " 1 & 2	Agriculturist.
" " under 1 year old,	Agriculturist.
Best Cow	4
Second Best Cow	Agriculturist.
Best Heifer between 2 and 3 years old	2
Second " " " "	Agriculturist.
Best Heifer under 2 years old	Agriculturist.
Best Yoke of Oxen	4
Second " "	Agriculturist.
Best Fat Bullock	3
Best lot of cattle not less than 3	4

SHEEP.

Best Merino Buck	2
Best South Down Buck	2
Second best " "	Agriculturist.
Best Leicester or Bakewell Buck	2
Best Common Buck	1
Best lot of ewes (not less than six)	4
Best Southdown ewe	Agriculturist.
Best Merino	Agriculturist.
Best lot fat Sheep not less than 6	3

HOGS—*Class first, Large Breed.*

Best Boar Chester County Breed	$4
Second " " "	2
Best Berkshire Boar	3
Second best	Agriculturist.
Best Sow, Chester county Breed	2
Second best "	1
Best brood Sow of any breed not less than 5 pigs at her side	3

Class 2d Small or Cottage Breed.

Best boar, Suffolk breed	$3
" " China improved	3
Best sow under this head	2
Best pair pigs under 8 months old	2
Best lot of Swine not less than 4	2

POULTRY.

Best pair of Shanghai fowls	$1 00
Second best pair do	50
Best pair Java fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Bramah Pootra	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair native	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Poland	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Turkeys	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Geese	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair of Ducks	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Pea fowls	1 00
Second best do	50
Best pair Guineas	1 00
Second best do	50
Best lot Pigeons	1 00
Second best do	50

PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY, &c.

Best fresh butter, 5 pounds or more	$1 00
Second best	50
Best pack butter, 20 pounds or more, 2 months or more old	Agriculturist & 1 00
Second best	1 00
Best Ham	100
Best lard Soap	50
1 gallon best Applebutter	50
" " Plum butter	50
" " Maple syrup	50
" " Sorghum "	50
Best box of Honey	1 00

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Best half peck Tomatoes	$ 50
Best six heads of Cabbage	50
Best bushel of Onions	50
Best bunch Raddishes	50
Best dozen Cucumbers	50
Best half dozen red Beets	50
Best half dozen sugar Beets	50
Best half dozen Carrots	50
Best specimen of Potatoes not less than one bushel	1 00
Best half peck Sweet Potatoes	1 00
Best display of Vegetables	1 00
Best specimen House Plants	50
Second best specimen of House Plants	1 00
Best variety of House Plants	50
Second do	50
Best Celery 6 stocks	50
Best Squash	50
1 quart best Lima Beans	50
1 peck best dried Beans	50
Best Egg Plant	50

PRESERVES, &c.

Best selection of Preserved Fruits	$1 00
Second best	50
Best Pound Cake	1 00
" Sponge "	1 00
" Preserves	1 00
" Specimen of Pickles	1 00
" Jelly	1 00
" Grape Wine	1 00
" Currant "	1 00
" Best Vinegar	50
" peck Dried Apples	50
" " " Peaches	50
" " " Plums	50
" " " Cherries	50

FRUITS, &c.

Best half bushel, or more, Apples	$1 00
2d best " "	50
Best peck, or more, Pears	1 00
2d " "	50
Best half dozen Pears	50
Largest and best variety of Pears	1 00
Largest and best variety of Apples	1 00
Best half bushel Peaches	1 00
2d " "	50
Largest and best variety of Peaches	1 00
Best variety of Plums	50
Best display of Native Grapes	1 00
2d best " "	50
Best display of Foreign Grapes	1 00
Best peck Quinces	50

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety of Roses	$ 50
" " " Evergreens	50
Best variety of Flowers	50
" " Shrubs	50
Best and richest Boquets	50
Best specimen House Plants	1 00
Second do	50
Best variety of House Plants	1 00
Second do	50

MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards carpet (all wool)	$3 00
" " (rag)	2 00
Best pair Blankets	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best 10 yds red Flannel	2 00
Second do	1 00
Best pair of knit Sock	50
Best pair woolen Glove	50
Best pair woolen Mittens	50
Best 4 cuts Stocking Yarn	50
Best 4 cuts Sewing Thread	50
Best Quilt	2 50
Second best Quilt	2 00
Third " "	1 00
Best Coverlet	2 50
Second best Coverlet	1 50
Best 5 yds streak stripe Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds tow Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds flax Linen	2 00
Best 5 yds Table Diaper	2 00
Best 5 yds barred Flannel	2 00
Best domestic Shawl	2 00
Second "	1 00
Best and Second best straw Hat	1.50
Best Broad Cloth	3 00
Best Cassimere	2 50
Best Satinett	2 00

FANCY NEEDLE WORK.

Best Foot Stool Cover	$1 00
Best Chair	1 00
Best Chair Tidy	1 00
Best Slipper	1 00
Best Child's Dress	1 00
Best Chair Cushion	1 00
Best Silk Bonnet	1 00
Best Straw Bonnet	1 00
Best Straw Hat	1 00
Best Braided Hair Work	1 00
Best Bead Work	1 00
Best Wax Flowers	1 00
Best Ornamental Needle Work	1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best bbl. of Wheat Flour	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best sample of Corn Meal	1 00
" " Buckwheat	1 00
" Loaf of Bread	50
Second best	25

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Reaper and Mower	$4 00
" Mower	3 00
" Seed Drill	3 00
" Hay Rake	2 00
" 2-horse Plough	2 00
" 1-horse do	2 00
" Hill-side do	2 00
" Threshing Machine	4 00
" 2-horse threshing machine	3 00
" 1-horse " "	2 00
" Cultivator	1 00
" Hay and Fodder Cutter	2 00
" Cider Mill	2 00
" 4-horse Wagon	4 00
" 2 " "	2 00
" 2-horse Spring Wagon	2 00
" 1 " " "	2 00
" Buggy with Top	3 00
" " without Top	2 00
" 2-horse Family Carriage	4 00

CABINET & CARPENTER WORK.

Best Bureau	$2 00
Best Bedstead	2 00
Best Wash or Toilet Table	1 00
Best Table	1 00
Best sett of Cain bottom Chair	2 00
Best sett of Hair Cloth Chairs	2 00
Best sett of Common Chairs	1 00
Best Rocking Chair	1 00
Best specimen of Carpenter Work	3 00

STOVE AND OTHER CASTINGS.

Best Parlor Stove	$2 00
" Cooking Stove	2 00
" Coal stove	1 00
" Fence Railing	2 00
" Display of Castings	2 00

TIN & COPPER WARE.

Best display of Tin-ware	$2 00
" " Copper-ware	2 00

BOOTS & SHOES.

Best pair Gentlemen's fine Boots	$1 00
" Common Boots	1 00
" Ladie's Gaitors	1 00
" Children's Shoes	1 00

LEATHER.

Best side Sole Leather	$1 00
" Upper "	1 00
" Harness "	1 00
Best Calf-skin	1 00
" Kipp	1 00
" finished Sheep leather	1 00

SMITH WORK.

Best pair Traces	$1 00
" set Horse Shoes	1 00
" Horse-shoe Nails	50
" display of Smith work	2 00

TEAMS.

Best 6 Horse Team	$4 00
" 4 " "	3 00
" 2 " "	2 00
" 6 Mule "	4 00
" 4 " "	2 00

PLOWING MATCH.

First premium for best Ploughing	$3 00

Farm, Garden & Household.

WASTES ON THE FARM.

There are few pursuits in which so many leakages occur as in farming. A little want of minute attention here, and a little there, make up a very considerable sum when all added together at the end of the year. There may, possibly, be such a thing as being too particular in regard to trifles, such a thing as spending too much time in raking perfectly clean, when a greater loss will follow from want of attention elsewhere, and no doubt some discretion is to be exercised as to where attention shall be directed to the greatest advantage at any given time. We once knew of a farmer who lost a responsible and desirable position because when a committee went to examine his premises, a little lock of hay was found lying on the barn floor where it was in danger of being stepped upon by the passers-by. He never knew, and probably does not to this day, why it was that the committee decided against him.

This was, perhaps an extreme case, and yet if he was in the habit of leaving hay scattered about upon the barn floor, the waste in the course of a year must have been considerable, and it would have been a fatal defect in his management. But there are farmers who ought to know and do better, who allow a waste in this particular alone, of hay, or straw, or corn fodder enough in the course of a summer, to keep a good sized cow one full winter. The natural inference is that they have no right to complain that farming don't pay. A very little care, a very little time spent in adopting a more perfect system, would add to their income, to the extent, at least, of the profit on a cow for the year.

But the difficulty is that the farmer who suffers so great and constant a waste of feeding substances on the barn floor, carries this mode of management into the whole routine of the farm. The stables may not get cleaned out at regular times, or if cleaned out when they should be, the manure is left to swelter in the sun or to be drenched in the rain without the protection of a covering of boards, as under a shed, or in a barn cellar, or of a mixture of absorbents, in the form of a muck, or loam or sand. The pig sty is not regularly and systematically supplied with bedding or new material to be worked over into manure. On such a farm you will find vacant spaces among the corn, carelessly trimmed headlands, bushes growing along the roads. You will find various farm implements exposed to the weather, various trees neglected and fruitless for want of attention, and generally an air of neglect about the premises, the fields and the pastures.

There are a thousand little things that really do not take any time at all to attend to, because they come in as a part of one's general management and occupy odd hours only. One man in passing through his fields may see a mullein or a dock, or some other vile weed of the stronger sort, and up it comes. He will not allow such growth to sap the goodness of his soil. Another will pass them by unobserved. A whole pasture of mulleins, a whole garden full of yellow dock would hardly excite his notice. Now the farmer who takes a few steps to pull up a yellow dock, really spends but little time in keeping down the vile weed, and he probably effects more in his day's work, than the man who neglects it. He will soon have less, till his field are clean and free from such worthless growth. It is the system that one adopts and the want of system on the part of the other, that makes the difference between the thrifty farmer and the careless one. If you find a man's fields reasonably clean and free from weeds, his pastures free from mulleins and such like growths, you would expect to find his barns kept in order, and would observe but little waste of feeding substances, or other things about the premises; you would find his heart in his business, and it makes a wonderful difference at the end of the year, whether this general system of economy is adopted or not.

A farmer who keeps his tools scattered about, and who suffers the hay to go to waste on the barn floor, will justify it on the ground of want of time; but the fact is, a reasonable degree of order and neatness, saves time; and not only that, but it makes the difference between success and failure in any farming enterprize. It makes a vast difference in the results of the year, for instance, whether a head of cows in a dairy are regularly milked, regularly fed, and regularly turned out of the barn or not. Everybody at all conversant with farm management knows that. In one case it is a steady persistent system, in the other, it is chance, and the chance is that it won't pay.

In conducting any farm, many things have to be done that do not in themselves pay an immediate profit. It is the future results that are to be looked to for the returns in money. If the fields are kept clear of weeds, the grass will flourish and yield good crops. If the pastures are cleared of brush and mulleins they carry more stock, and the good crops of hay and the good pasture put on flesh and beef and mutton, which, in the form of these products, or in the form of milk, or wool, must be expected to pay in dollars and cents. Here is the result of system, and the farmer who adopts the true system and follows it up, will be sure to succeed, or, if not, he ought to, for the result will generally measure the value of the system.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

TREES—THEIR USES AND ABUSES.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

It may seem like wasting words at this time to revive the old and so often repeated words "plant trees;" but are there not yet some among your readers to whom a few lines or hints would be of use.

Farmers are improving in their tastes some, and where years ago the yards around their houses were contracted to the smallest possible space—so as not to waste any ground—and one or two trees grew in close proximity to the house to afford a little shade, now we often find beautiful little enclosures, (not to call them lawns exactly,) dotted over with evergreen and other trees, and here and there some handsome bushes or shrubs. This is as it should be. Grain and hay are not everything a farmer lives for; and many an otherwise idle moment may be profitably spent in beautifying as well as cultivating a farm.

Trees have their uses; a man who takes delight in watching the growing and daily developing beauties of a group of handsome trees, planted by his own hand or under his direction, derives a pleasure from it which far more than repays him for all his labor or his care. How much more attractive a farmhouse looks—no matter how unpretending its appearance may be—if its surroundings please the eye. Trees and shrubbery cover many defects, and what an air of comfort they give to a place we call *Home!*

Now, if there is room, spread your yard a little. I do not mean two or three acres, (though there is no objection if you have it to spare,) but fifty or one hundred feet, or any number your heart can be opened to, and set out some well-selected trees and shrubs, and see what an effect on your old home will be produced, and what an effect it will produce on yourselves and families.

But for the *Abuses. Plant your trees well*, or it is all folly to do it at all; and when planted, *take care of them.* Don't dig a hole and stuff the roots in, but take time; for one tree planted as it should be is worth a dozen buried as they are often done.

Some people think trees, when they are of a pretty good size, make good hitching posts. Perhaps they do, but I do not recommend them; on the contrary, I would prescribe some severe punishment to any miscreant who would use a tree for that purpose; a thoughtless act may in a few moments destroy the hope of past or the pleasure of many coming years. I speak knowingly and feelingly. The gnawed trunks of two valuable fruit trees near my house attest the existence of more than one reckless human being devoid of the knowledge that every one should have, that horses will gnaw the bark of trees when they are left standing near them. Bear this in mind; it is a common offence, too much tolerated, and one I hope no one who has the least regard for a tree will ever be guilty of. Then let me repeat the text. *Plant trees;* and when planted, *take care of them.*

Concord, Delaware County. AJAX.

Humorous.

"Did your fall hurt you?" said one Patlander to another, who had fallen from the top of a two story house. "Not in the least honey, 'twas stopping, so quick that hurt me."

When is music like vegetables? When there is four beats to the measure.

Anger is like a full-hot horse, who being allowed his pay, self-mettle tires him.

Another Bull.—Two good-natured Irishmen, on a certain occasion, occupied the same bed. In the morning one of them inquired of the other:

"Dennis did you hear it thunder last night?"

"No, Pat, did it really thunder?"

"Yes, it thundered as if heaven and earth would come together.,'

Why, thin, didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't slape whin it thunders.'

An elderly lady, who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them, asked him. "Can a body eat with those things?" "My dear madam, mastication can be performed with them with a facility scarcely equalled by Nature herself," responded the dentist." Yes, I know, but can a body eat with them?"

John Reeve was accosted on the Kensington road by an old woman with a bottle of whisky in her hand.

"Pray sir, I beg your pardon—is this the way to the workhouse?"

John gave her a look of clerical dignity, and then pointing to the bottle gravely said: "No, madam, but that is."

A lover who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady if she would let him spend the evening with her.

"No," she angrily replied; "that's what I won't."

"Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go anywhere else."

In a school recently a teacher took occasion to relate an anecdote of the little girl who tried to "overcome evil with good," by giving a new Testament to a boy who had ill-treated her. The story was appreciated, for a few minutes afterwards one boy struck another, and being asked the reason, said he was "trying to get a Testament." This was a practical bearing altogether unexpected.

A Brooklyn Presbyterian, who has great faith in Catechism, and teaches it with a pertinacity that would challenge the admiration of a Luther or Calvin, was putting the youngest of four through a course one day, when the question came up. "Who tempted Eve?" The little fellow, after a few moments' thought, with an air of confidence exclaimed, "It's the gentleman who lives in hell; I've forgotten his name."

A windy orator in the New York Legislature after lengthy effort stopped for a drink of water. I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order." Everybody stared, wondering what the point of order was. "What is it?" "I think, sir, said Bloss, "it is out of order for a wind mill to go by water."

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the *Augur of Freedom* intoxicated?"

"Not at all. sir. I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

Hon. Thomas F. Foster, a member of Congress from Georgia, once begged an honorable member, who had persisted in a long, prosy speech, to desist.

"I shall not desist," he replied, "I am not speaking for the benefit of the honorable gentleman from Georgia. I am not speaking for this House. I am speaking, sir, for posterity."

"Yes," replied Foster, petulantly, "and if you keep on a little longer, posterity will hear you."

A party of travelers sat down in a country tavern to a scanty luncheon. Their hunger was great; the prospect of appeasing it small. The wag of the company proposed to work a miracle; and taking up a plate of little dried up buns, began to shake them to make them hop about. The landlady, observing the performance, asked what was wanted.

"Keep still!" cried the wag; "there is a famine here; and I do this is order that we may have *a- bun-dance!*"

The miracle was wrought the landlady hastening to bring on her good things.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
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LEGAL BLANKS,
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BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,

(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of

PERSIAN-TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ❧Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

❧Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10,3m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TERMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:

8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.

CASIMERES:

75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.

COTTONADE (pant. stuff):

18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.

GINGHAMS:

12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.

LADIES' HOSE:

12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.

GENTS' HALF HOSE:

12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.

BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.

HATS:

A large assortment from 15 cents up.

COFFEE:

25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS:

from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.

SUGARS:

12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.

CLOTHING:

Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for

CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,

unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 100 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 2, tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

SPLENDID OPENING

OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT

FARQUHAR'S

BARGAIN STORE,

REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.

GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.

MUSLINS.

BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.

DELAINES.

BEST STYLES, 25 cts.

DRESS GOODS.

ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S

COTTONADES.

GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL

CASSIMERES.

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS & SHOES.

MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.

GROCERIES.

BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.

QUEENSWARE.

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our Stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

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Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

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Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.

T. E. Merchant, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.15	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30		LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and increasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.

May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

❧Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

❧Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

D. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!

NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

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Nov. 16,'67-1yr. 137 North Third St., Phila.

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May 24-3m. JOHN KEAGY.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

BLOODY RUN

MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. ap19:1y.

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London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
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AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

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All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

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mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

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The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

❧HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

❧Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

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Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

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COMMUTATION OF RATIONS!

The Widow, Children or Parents of each soldier who died in a rebel prison, or who was released and died without Commutation for Rations, are entitled to THIRTY CENTS *for every day such prisoner was held by the rebels.*

Apply to DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July12:tf Claim Agents.

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